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#### The Others.

Mr. ALEXANDER, the publication of the report of Mr. HENDRICKS and, more than all, the institution by the new Equitable management of an inquiry intended to be the end of the first stage and the beginning of the second stage of insurance reform.

The announcement of Mr. Morton's purpose to go to the source of every evil, trophe could be averted permanently, to drag to light every administrative namely, by a withdrawal of the injuncabuse and to pursue without fear or favor every wrongdoer within the organization is in the spirit of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's remarks about the nature of the trust held by these officers. Such a necessity of adapting the policy of the thoroughgoing and unsparing process Vatican to changed political conditions within the company was rendered inevitable by the terms under which Mr. CLEVELAND consented to act as trustee. It is a drastic remedy. Its effect should be revolutionary. Its prompt applica- dates, but in the city of Rome itself tion makes a strong appeal to public confidence.

And if it deserves the public confidence, then the sooner the same treatgreat life insurance companies the better. THE SUN has always treated with a transient and reluctant acquiescence contempt the personal equation and the is now shown, by this remarkable encycindividual derelictions in the Equitable's case. It has been interested only in the fiduciary principle involved, in respect of which the companies alluded to are Mr. Patterson and the State Comas deeply concerned as the Equitable

When THE SUN first turned its attention to the Equitable's affairs it addressed It was a well meant, if futile, effort, but its futility is regretted by none so deeply as it is by the eminent gentleman to whom it was addressed.

that we feel ourselves justified in thinking that to dismiss it carelessly or to seek to ignore it would be a deplorable mistake?

#### The Vatican's New Policy Toward Italy.

According to a telegram which we published Tuesday Pope Pius X, has issued future Parliamentary elections. No incident of more importance to the civil monarchy took possession of the Eternal Although, after the discomfiture of

seen to be irremediable, VICTOR EM- enterprises. MANUEL'S advisers determined to annex the States of the Church, they strove earnestly to reconcile the Papacy to lution in which it declared that the time the loss of its temporal dominions. They guaranteed the absolute independence of the Pope within the precincts of the Vatican, and they caused part of the Democratic State committhe passage of an act appropriating tee's business to write national or State annually considerably more than three platforms between conventions. millions of lire to the maintenance of the Papal court. In return they natu- PATTERSON'S political advice the comrally hoped that the Pope would put no | mittee adjourned, and some of its memobstacles in the way of the gradual ac- bers joined the "prominent Democrats proposed compromise was rejected by it is hinted that Mr. PATTERSON himself scribed the alleged independence con- to his remarkable popularity and influceded to him as captivity and the reve- ence. If he did he was perfectly within nue offered as a bribe derived from the his rights, and the serene joy of a public proceeds of robbery

That was one of the two irreconcilable on to declare that the duty of repudiating | MACDONALD PATTERSON. connivance at an act of spoliation was as incumbent on the Catholic clergy and laity as it was upon the Pontiff himself, and therefore no loval Catholic who found himself inscribed on the registration list of the Italian Government ought to recognize a usurper's authority by the exercise of the franchise thus conferred. That was the attitude of stern aloofness enjoined by the famous encyclical "Non same time see that no decent woman is expedit," which forbade the Catholic molested on the highways. voters registered in the Kingdom of Italy to be either "elected or electors." lem, altogether creditable to Mr. Mc-It is well known that Pius IX. died a ADoo's sense of decency and justice, firm believer in this policy, and that but will it accomplish any valuable realthough many efforts were made to sults? Undoubtedly, nothing could be induce his successor to depart from it, worse than the present practises of the LEO XIII. also adhered to it unswery- police in handling the matter.

ingly. A number of considerations have com-

in the House of Savoy. He sees, on the is really guilty the men who are her partone hand, that whereas the First French | ners in vice are never punished. It is a Republic, when it became consolidated under the Consulate, concluded a Concordat with the Papacy, and whereas the Second French Republic sent an army to Rome to confirm the Pope's control of the Eternal City, the Third French | the ban of the law. Republic, profoundly influenced by Socialists, has entered on a campaign the | wretched women exposes them to a sysundisguised purpose of which is the tem of blackmail which corrupts and deelimination of the Catholic religion from the State.

The Socialist upholders of the Rouvier Cabinet are resolved to divorce the State from the Church in France. In no monarch | about it? has Catholicism found so implacable a foe. Compared with ex-Premier Combes. who, though not ostensibly a Socialist, giving opportunity for gross injustice played the Socialist game, the Suabian Emperors were piety personified, Vic- McAdoo will continue to devote time to TOR EMMANUEL was a filial champion publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

and BISMARCK was a benefactor.. The grandson of Victor EMMANUEL would be grandson of Victor Emmanuel would be rejoiced if the head of the Church would condescend to accept the subsidy voted The acceptance by PAUL MORTON of three decades ago by the Italian Parliathe resignations of both Mr. HYDE and ment, and instead of bidding his subjects see in clericalism their enemy he is anxious to secure its cooperation at the ballot box. Moreover, in view of the power exhibited and of the intentions proclaimed by Socialists in the last more searching than either the Frick Chamber of Deputies, the present committee's or the State Commissioner's | Pope cannot but recognize that the investigation of methods and facts mark very foundations of the social order, which the Catholic Church is pledged to support, are threatened with subversion throughout the Italian peninsula. There was but one way in which such a catas-

> Parliamentary elections. That Pius X, was becoming alive to the was indicated by the fact that at the last general election for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies not only large bodies of Catholic laymen in Lombardy voted against Socialist candiseveral ecclesiastics known to be connected with the Vatican pursued a similar course. Only one deduction could be drawn from the failure of such a departure from a rule enforced for thirty years receive Pontifical rebuke. What might have been construed, however, as lical of PIUS X., to have been the precursor of an avowed and deliberate

tion which forbade Catholic voters, who

constitute about one-half of the regis-

tered electorate in Italy, to take part in

The Hon. THOMAS MACDONALD PAT-TERSON of Colorado is preparing to start on his Philippine inspection trip with the prestige of another defeat added to itself in terms of the friendliest admoni- his glories. Senator PATTERSON'S expetion to Mr. JACOB SCHIFF and asked if riences with the Colorado Democracy he and his co-syndics could take a hint. have been unhappy for some time. Mon- a high diplomatic project. Washington day another effort was made by him to Paris, Chefoo, The Hague, Geneva, Harbin commit the State committee to some of and Chicago had been suggested as the his theories. It ended in a complete place for holding the Russian-Japanese failure for him.

It is the settled conviction of Senator PATTERSON that what ails the United Equitable's great contemporaries that States is conservatism. Among radical this, too, is in the nature of a hint, and theories and policies he has no choice. Each is as good, in his judgment, as another. Any one of them is better than anything that is or has been. At present, in company with several other noisy thinkers, he is hot for Government ownership of public utilities, and to this policy he hoped and expected to commit the

Colorado Democracy this week. It was not the intention of the State committeemen to amend their party's an encyclical permitting and even ad- platform when they met. Senator PATvising Catholic voters to take part in TERSON decided that they should, and to convince them of the necessity of doing so he arranged a gathering of "prominent power in Italy, and perhaps to the Church | Democrats" on the same day the comof Rome as well, has occurred for up- mittee convened. "Prominent Demoward of thirty years. It reverses the crats" are "Patterson Democrats." These policy inflexibly maintained by Pius IX. | worthies prepared an address to the peoand LEO XIII. ever since the Italian ple, full of Government ownership, and urged its adoption. The State committee was asked to have the party go in for municipal street railways run by the France in the Franco-German war was cities in which they lie and for similar

The State committee's answer to this proposition was the adoption of a resohad not come for municipal ownership, that it was an issue for the local organizations anyway, and that it was no

Having thus shown its respect for Mr. ceptance of the new political régime by eating and drinking a feast in honor of the Catholic population of Italy. The Colorado's junior Senator. In Denver Prus IX, with indignation. He de- suggested and planned this testimonial banquet is not to be denied to a statesman who so skilfully brings upon himself depositions taken by Pius IX. He went | feat after defeat as does the Hon. THOMAS

### The Woman on the Street.

Commissioner McAdoo intends establish a new squad in the Police Department, and will give to it the duty of preventing dissolute women from soliciting on the public thoroughfares. The members of this squad are to attempt to drive streetwalkers indoors, and at the she cannot see it. The brutality is nothing to her

It is an effort to solve a difficult prob-

Recently several unjust arrests of women have brought up the whole bar- proper to drop the final "g." bined to cause the present Pope, Pius X., barism of the old methods of "regulating to form a different conception of the re- the social evil." The picture presented lation which the Catholic Church should | is not comforting. The State takes toll, assume toward the Italian monarchy. in money or time, from some offenders. Events in France and events in Italy Others it allows to go free. Frequently have convinced him that Catholicism it labels an innocent woman with the has a worse enemy in Socialism than in badge of shame, and for such "errors" the monarchical principle exemplified it makes no reparation. When the woman

distinction which may be necessarily drawn, yet the decency in mankind revolts against it. The men retain their veneer of respectability, but the women are vagrants, social outcasts and under

Moreover, the helplessness of these grades every police force in every great town; all vicious and demoralizing, degrading alike to its victims and to the whole city. But what is to be done

Probably nothing will be done. The law will continue to pursue the women. and much blackmail. Commissioner a problem that is perhaps insoluble. Innocent women will be arrested once in a while, just as they have been for years past. We wish Mr. McADoo all good fortune, and hope that some good may result from his honest efforts.

# The New School of Musical Art.

Observers of musical progress in this country will be interested in watching the results of FRANK DAMROSCH'S labors in building up a new conservatory in this city. Mr. Damrosch has lately returned from Europe, whither he went to engage teachers. He has not divulged his plans HENSCHEL and ETELRA GERSTER, the latter a favorite colorature soprano of twenty-five years ago, have been secured for the vocal department, and that a distinguished professor is to come from Germany to head the piano school.

The four members of the Kneisel Quartet will also be instructors and will take up their residence in this city. Hitherto it has been the custom of students of music to go to Europe to place themselves under the instruction of world famous teachers and to saturate themselves in that artistic atmosphere which is believed to exist only on the Conti-

It seems to be Mr. DAMROSCH'S purpose to import a number of renowned instructors and thus obviate the necessity for students to go abroad. It has always been, however, a pet theory with local musicians that when the foreign celebrity settled in America he quickly lost the glamour through which he was viewed from this side of the ocean to the other. It remains to be seen whether American aspirants for musical learning will hasten to throw themselves at the feet of the imported teachers to whose personalities distance will no longer lend enchantment. If Mr. DAMROSCH'S experiment is successful, music study will be made much less expensive and more practicable.

Misfortunes never come singly, either to individuals or to municipalities. Here is Milwaukee, the Cream City of the Saltless Lakes, blocked by the action of an inquisi tive Grand Jury from the realization of peace conference. Milwaukee put in its claim as a satisfactory substitute for any or all of these. Centrally located, hospitable, on the lake front, healthful, cool in summer days and famous for the excellence of its beer, with a large German speaking population and no Muscovite or Japanese prejudices, the home of "Peck's Bad Boy. and neutral territory even for Americans in the United States, its prospects are suddenly dashed by unseasonable activity on the part of the Grand Jury.

"Two Milwaukee Grand Juries," says the Chicago Tribune, "have spread their nets for grafters, and each made a good catch. Together they returned 110 indictments against seventy present and former city and county officials. Aldermen sold privileges; purchasing agents sold contracts to merchants. Inspectors accepted tips from sidewalk contractors for not inspecting. The total amount of bribes for which 107 indictments were returned was but \$7,000. The amount the favors sold cost the city is believed to have been out of all proportion to what they cost those who bought

Worse remained. "The investigation of corruption is to be resumed by a third Grand.Jury. This jury is expected to indiet more than one hundred men." Very clearly, in the face of such disclosures, the selection of Milwaukee as the place of meeting of the Japanese and Russian envoys was impossible, and the eagle of fame, which had circled for a time over Milwaukee, forsook the zone of industrious and inquisitive Grand Juries and flew to Washington.

## New York's Privileged Class.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Will nothing e done to the policeman who made such an ex hibition of violence and ruffianism in the Equ table counting office? An ordinary citizen who did that would be punished for disorderly conduct, at least. Why does a man become exempt from sequences for his misdemeanors because he is among the police that they are free to commit un awful acts which the ordinary citizen knows that

Mr. McAdoo has done a lot of good work for New York city, and he could do much more by removing to be fixed there very strongly that they are privi eged to commit misdemeanors, and even crimes impunity because they are policemen NEW YORK, June 20. NEW YORKER.

### An Ungallant Jerseyman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your despatch from Missouri stating that women there don't want plumage bird killing to stop shows that there, as elsewhere, men are not "in it" with the fair sex in brutality. woman will shed tears to see a horse beaten. but she will send him out of sight around the cor ner to suffer the exquisite torture of having his

Woman is merciful to herself only; she dislikes seeing blood or agony, but is cheerfully respon-sible for all the bird slaughter, and most of the tall cutting, so long as it is pleasantly arranged where nerves, however, must not be annoyed JERSEYMAN.

### "Smart" English.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE In the nove As in a Looking Glass," published about twenty years ago, the heroine, Lena Despard, remarks. "Why on earth do men nearly always say 'huntin and 'yachtin' I wonder! They don't talk of 'some thin' and 'nothin', or complain of a horse's 'kick-in',' or praise a partner's 'valsin'.' " It would appear, then, that in order to be truly "smart" one must know in just what words it is W. B. C.

Many pictures of outdoor scenes make Country Life in America for July attractive. A large double page photograph of boys bathing in a pool is ver refreshing in hot weather. The articles deal with making a big estate pay, forming a game preserve, polo, water supply, plum growing, edible roots and many other topics. Oliver Wendell Holmes's home as Beverley Farms is described. The colored cover

### THE NEW CUBA

An Effort to Increase American Sales. HAVANA. June 16 .- In no small measure Spain's failure to hold the loyalty of her Cuban colonists was due to the fact that she treated the island only as a feeder in the industrial economy of the peninsula. Laws were made and influence was exerted for the purpose of forcing Cuba to make her purchases in the mother country. It is entirely clear that certain American interests have an idea that a similar position is Cuba's proper relation to the United States, that in some mysterious way the United States has a quired and holds a prior claim on the trade of the island. It is also clear that a fair percentage of Cuba's officials are under the impression that this is the view taken by the American Administration, and that Cuba's legislators must proceed with great caution in all economic matters lest the United States be offended and crack the whip at Cuba's heels.

The statement may to some seem unpatriotic, but one of Cuba's greatest mistakes appears in the evident fear of offending or displeasing her big neighbor or any of its citizens. Whether American desires or demands be reasonable or otherwise whether they make for or against Cuban interest and welfare, whether they be preferred officially or individually. officials of the island evidently labor under an impression that they are obliged to give them special and, if possible, favorable consideration. This may be highly gratifying to those individual interests which seek to get something out of Cuba regardless of the methods employed, or the ground upon in full, but it is known that GEORGE which they stand, so long as the desired end is attained. It is, nevertheless, a situation discreditable to both countries.

Our relations with Cuba are and for various reasons must be peculiarly intimate. But no claims or demands may properly be made upon Cuba by the United States or any of its citizens on the score of what we have done for her. This obtains particularly in matters which can only be granted or conceded with loss or injury to Cubar interests. A man who has saved the life of another should be most careful about asking favors or advantages from the saved on the ground that his act gives him a right to exact a special consideration. Such an act is at best an exhibition of exceedingly bad taste. Yet precisely that ground seems to be taken by certain individual Americans and by groups of Americans in Cuba.

The United States has no more legal or moral right to all or to any part of Cuba's trade than it has to the trade of Brazil or Argentina. Those who hold any other view should endeavor to forget it. Any contrary view is a reflection upon the honor and good faith of the United States, and no calls should be made upon Cuba for her trade that would not be made in the same way upon any other country. The Platt Amendment gave the United States certain rights in the island, but it established no rights in or claims upon Cuban trade beyond those which may be secured by ordinary business methods and processes. Were Cuba deliberately and purposely to discriminate against American trade she would be doing no more than she has a right to do, although such a course might be regarded as unfriendly. But she is under no compulsion to extend special advantages to American commerce, and the reciprocity treaty was executed only by the mutual consent of the parties to it. Yet there are Americans who press for special trade advantages, and the Cubans are afraid to resist the pressure lest offense be given to the United States. The point is susceptible of concrete illustration.

A year and a half ago the United States sent to Cuba a special agent, Gen. Bliss, by whom the terms of a reciprocity treaty were virtually dictated to the Cubans. The United States gave to Cuba a flat reduction of 20 per cent, in its tariff rates on Cuban tion in Cuba's tariff of from 20 to 40 per cent. on specified articles. Some months ago Cuba, very properly considering the interests of her people, proposed a reduction in her tariff on sugar machinery, with a view o aiding that most important industry. American interests objected on the ground that such a step would be an injury to them. The American Minister concerned himself actively in the matter, and the Cuban authorities, supposing that he represented the purposes of Washington, sacrificed the interests of their people for the benefit of a few American manufacturers.

For some time the Cuban Congress has had under consideration a proposal to increase the duty on rice, an article of staple consumption, really the food of the people of the country. About 200,000,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$4,000,000, were imported last year. Ninety per cent. of this was the product of the Far East, imported through England and Germany. The United States sold only about \$90,000 worth, notwithstanding an advantage of 40 per cent, in the tariff rate. Naturally, the rice interests of Texas and Louisiana want the Cuban market. That it can be obtained only by a material increase in the cost of living to every Cuban peasant and workman is a fact which has no interest for them if by any means they can induce Cuba to grant their desires. A lobby, evidently well supplied with the ammunition usually employed in such proceedings, is actively engaged in an effort to induce or to compel the Cuban Congress to fix a tariff rate which will give them the market. In this also the American Minister is most active, and, because he is the American Minister, the Cubans suppose that he is the official mouthpiece of Washington in the matter. It may be that he is working with the knowledge and approval of Washington, but it is very doubtful if the State Department has a clear understanding of the question; and it is more than doubtful if it would approve all the methods employed to induce a favorable consideration of the American aims. The acquiescence of the State Department in the attempt of an American Legation to exercise a direct influence in the legislation of a foreign country might well serve to establish a precedent which would some day result un-

ortunately for the United States. If the campaign for an increase in Cuba's tariff on rice for the purpose of benefiting an American industry were fairly conducted, more perhaps might be said in its favor. But some of the arguments used are weak, while others are false. Efforts, only too successful, are being made to fix a belief that the United States will be seriously offended if Cuba acts for her best interests and rejects the pending bill. It is asserted that if Cuba buys her rice from Louisiana, the sugar planters of that section will turn their cane fields into rice plantations, and thus the opposition of Louisiana sugar interests to Cuba's sugar will be eliminated. While this utterly untenable proposition is advanced, it is also urged that the proposed tariff increase is a protective measure designed to foster the pro-

duction of rice in Cuba. The truth of the matter is that the whole proceeding is merely the effort of selfish American interests, receiving apparently an official support, to bulldoze Cuba into an act which will work a grave injury to those who are least able to bear it, the working people of the island. American interests

have no right to ask that for their benefit Cuba's poorer classes shall be subjected to a burdensome taxation. Cuba's legislators should dismiss, as an insult to the United

States, any idea that the rejection of a measure detrimental to Cuba will bring them into disfavor with the American people. If those legislators see fit to convert their country into an American doormat, they must expect that Americans will wipe their feet on it. If they yield to the pressure of the rice lobby, they must expect to be invaded by other lobbies. But the United States did not go to Cuba to convert the island into a doormat. It intervened for he purpose of establishing a free, independent and self-respecting government with which its people could do business in

business wavs President Palma says that "Cuba owes much to the United States, and will gladly concede any reasonable requests that may be presented." If requests are made which Cuba regards as unreasonable or as unwarranted, her rejection of them will cause no enmity and create no unfavorable impression in the United States.

The Awakening of Asia TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The effect f the continuous success of the Japanese against Russia is spreading so widely among men of color the world over that a general revolt against the domination of the white races in some form is a thing to be looked for s an instance, the college at Labore in British India founded by the Arya Samaj in memory f Swami Dayananda Saraswati has opened classes for technical arts and physical science, ind for the teaching of French and Japanese. For instruction in the latter language the ser vices of a professor from the Imperial University at Tokio have been engaged, while a imulus has been given to the sending of young Indians to Japan to qualify for posi ions in factories and mining industries in India. At the present moment a number of Indian students are in this country working in establishments, perfecting themselves in the knowledge of electrical machinery and various

But it is not the more highly developed intelligence of Asia only that is preparing to enter into the material field in competition with the white man. The relatively undeveloped African is beginning to assert himself. and the cry of Africa for the Africans has been raised Curiously enough, the first manifestawhat is called Ethiopianism in the Christian communities, in the rejection of white control in the administration and services of the churches. This movement is strongest in South Africa, but is spreading into West and

I am informed that from one of the stations of one of the American missionary societies a request was lately received for the withirawal of its missionaries and the closing of ts establishment. In rather plain language the signers of the request made it understood that they had had enough of the white man. The same spirit is showing itself in the Cape Colony. where one of the most influential native papers arraigns the churches for throwing their influence into politics; and in West Africa the cople are called on by some of their leaders o leave the missionaries alone, as their influ ence has not been in any way conducive to their material or political progress; and the wonderful development of Japan, a nonhristian nation, is held up to admiration.

Even among Mohammedans there is tendency to come out of their shell and to study the literature of other peoples. A remarkable instance is the translation of the Iliad of Homer into Arabic by one of the students of the Gordon College at Khartum. The work is said to have created such a furor among Arab and Egyptian students and others that the copies of it have been sold as fast as hey could be turned out.

Who can tell what the effect of all these new movements, generated by the upstanding of an Asiatic race against the lordly European and the dissemination of new ideas, will be in a few

### NEW YORK, June 21,

### Plan for Fresh Air in the Subway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A light partition running the entire length of the subway, dividing the northbound tracks from the southbound, would permit the moving tunnel. At present the trains merely churn up the air without setting up any permanent current, because the current caused by a train moving in one direction is almost immediately stopped by a train moving in the

If the northbound tracks were separated from the southbound, however, the one side of the tunnel would be constantly moving north, and in the other side south, propelled by the trains. As a train appropelled by the trains. As a train approached a station, the air would be forced out through the entrances and exits, and as the train left fresh air would be drawn in, and much more rapidly than fans would do it.

The celerity with which the trains pushed the washday smell out of the double tunnel under Murray Hill suggested this plan and proved its practicability. From Thirty-third to Forty-second streets the north and southbound tracks are separated, and it took only a day or two for the trains to eliminate the last traces of the swampy odor that followed the flood. If the entire subway were made into a double tunnel, the foul air would nade into a double tunnel, the foul air would be similarly eliminated in short order. The air would be changed at least once every

wenty-four hours. George S. Rice, chief engineer of the Rapid George S. Rice, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, whose department is making, as he says, "most exhaustive examinations and experiments" to provide fresh air for the tunnel, is reported as saying that in the tunnel to Brooklyn "there is absolutely nothing to trouble us," because "the car, by its movement through the tunnel, clears the way of impurities, and by force of suction behind fresh air is drawn into its place as it runs through the tube "The division of the subway into a northbound and southbound tunnel would produce cimilar conditions there.

southbound tunner would perform there.

An additional advantage of this plan lies in the fact that the installation of fans cannot be accomplished before next summer, while the installation of a partition, which would produce better results than fans, could be accomplished within two or three weeks.

WHILLIAM SEAVER WOODS.

## NEW YORK, June 21.

The Dog That Froths at the Mouth TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It is of little consequence whether dogs ever really have rables or not, providing the person bitten contract the To many the sight alone of a dog frothdiscase.

ing at the mouth and running at random about the streets is a cause of nervous shock. I think the very dog about which this commotion made was one which jumped upon me at Pari row and Ann street, startling me greatly. excited (not mad, I should say), and certainly not fit to be at large; and it was the duty of the police man to protect the public from what might be, for public from what might be, for all he knew, a wild animal.

Let every person maintaining a useless dog he compelled to contribute to the support of a Pas-teur hospital, and the number of dogs will quickly decrease and the cleanliness of the city increase.

#### LONG ISLAND CITY, June 20. 'The Sun' in Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. We are living an age of wonders. The Issue of THE SUN for June 19 reached Gambier, in the very heart of Ohio, some six hundred miles from New York, at 4:50 P. M. on the same day. That it is welcome needs no KENTON COLLEGE, Gambler, Ohio, June 19.

Editor-The great thing is to be brief.
Author-You'd better tell that to somebody who has never been short.

Thoughts on the Return of the Julen What fond, enduring memori s Come trooping back from years

inburnt by galling tears-How gently rolls the world away. How soon the hours bas-

Yet, hold! The while we sip and dream The world moves on apace. The sands are filtering through the glass And we we lose the race Oh how the dead years haunt us And watch the humdrin pass.

With the frost upon the glass.

G. R. P. Jr.

When again we sip the julen

With the frost upon the glass

### PSYCHOLOGY AND THE MAP. Speculations About the Future United States of Europe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rather more than twenty years ago there was published, I believe at Vienna, an allegori-cal map of Europe in which Norway and Sweden were depicted as two seals engaged in a death struggle. The picture was a true one then, and the struggle has been maintained ever since with more or less intensit; up to the other day when Norway relaxed its grip and declared it terminated by the declaration of secession. Whether in a court of political ethics the act as carried out would be judged justifiable is perhaps doubtful, he union having been in the nature of a partpership which would have been better dissolved in a friendly conference. The separation, however, has taken place, and there seems little for King Oscar to do but accept the inevitable, and for the two countries come together again later on in some form of federation or alliance to guarantee the independent political existence of each.

It may, I think, be assumed that the separa-

ion would not have come about in the way it has but for the Russo-Japanese war and the paralysis of Russia consequent on her defeats. The opportunity seems to have tempted the Norwegian statesmen and people to break the rksome bond that has been fruitful only of agitations hurtful to their country's progress and prosperty, and they seized it with a calm prompitude and determination that augurs well for the future conduct of their internal affairs and external relations. It will matter little whether in default of a king they elect a President and declare themselves a republic the title of their chief executive will be of to the title of their chief executive will be of no consequence as concerns Norway itself, for the Norwagians are essentially a democratic people with high political intelligence. The great importance of their decision will be in its effect abroad. Should they proclaim a republic, it will be another nail, even though only a little one, in the coffin of imperialism and royalty in Europe. It will derive still greater importance from the downfall of autocracy in Russia; and in the uncertainties of the political situation in Europe the example may

political situation in Europe the example may well be contagious.

Already there is forming in Holland a party favorable to a Dutch republic in the not im-probable event of the Queen dying without a direct heir; and both in Holland and Belgium there is a growing inclination to reunite either under one government or in a federal pact. In both countries it is now recognized pact. In both countries it is now recognized that a grave fault was committed in 1830, and that the best security they can have against absorption by Germany or undue dependence on France or Great Britain is to come together on The successful settlement of the Noron France or Great Britain is to come together again. The successful settlement of the Norwegian difficulty with Sweden will give a great while an alliance between the eastern and western Scandinavian States would be an example for Holland and Belgium to follow whenever the time was ripe.

It is not, of course, to be supposed that republican and federal solutions of disputes to the supposed of the supposed that republican are several results and solutions of disputes to the supposed of the supposed that republican and federal solutions of disputes the supposed of the

publican and lederal solutions of the publican and lederal solutions between sovereigns and people in neighboring States can be palatable to emperors and kings states can be palatable to emperors and kings of the publicant of t of centralized and compulsorily united coun-tries. But the days are past when to support decaying and dethroned dynasties, and to avert disintegration within their own domains sovereigns and governments could march armies into other countries to thwart the will of their peoples. Even the Emperor William might be expected to halt before the consequences of such procedure, with radicalism and socialism undermining his own throne, and a powerful republic like that of France, and a powerful republic like that of France, daily growing more radical, to champion new commonwealths emerging from the chrysalis of monarchy. Whether they like it or not, the emancipation of the peoples of Europe will go on, and the war and other lords will have to conform to the changing conditions or get out of the way. The economic evolution will force on the solution of political questions in a sense always favorable to the people and to peace, and the great flunciers of the world sense always favorable to the people and to peace, and the great financiers of the world will find it to their interest to take that side.

The social machinery of Europe has become so complex that it would require only a very slight shock to throw it out of gear, and the country or interest that would venture to bring about a general disturbance would be regarded as a common enemy. The democratizing of Europe will therefore go on, and with it the spread of the federal principle; and as royal families decay and become extinct through painless processes the evolution will work up to the United States of Europe, and Norway will be able to claim the honor of having led the way in showing how a people may become free without disturbing anything of greater consequence than a crown.

New York, June 21.

### The Width of Newspaper Columns

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The answer to the query of Ingalls Kimball—"When will some-body sufficiently appreciate the importance of legibility to discover the exact length of line which ives the maximum legibility in each size of type?"
—is in these facts, familiar to all printer, folk

Type faces, sizes, are measured on the point system. A point equals about 1.72 of an inch. The basis of width of the line is measured by the em sica, which is a guad or square of 12-72 of an inch.

It is a good typesetting dictum for advertising that 7 point type (minion), which is a small face, should not be set in wider measure than 18 ems (pica), about three inches, and that 8 point (brevier) may be set 25 cms, and 9 point (bourgeois) 26 cms. Eight point is a standard size for reading matter in newspapers and for text in magazine advertisements. Nine point is a magazine type and easy

exceed 18 ems, and larger than 9 point may be set practically any commercial width.

To avoid eye strain and so as to be easily read,

it is not good practise to set anything below 512 point (agate) in a wider measure than 10 ems. Agate, 512 point, type is the usual size for "want" and classified advertisements in the daily papers. paid for on the basis of the old agate size, 14 lines to the inch. This size may be used up to 14 or 15 ems. Ten point (long primer) is a favorite size for books, as it is clear and legible. This and larger read with ease, especially if the lines are leaded t. e., spaced wider by the insertion of leads, thin strips of metal. between the lines Leading any size of type makes it more legible,

as there are fewer lines to any given length. A favorite with country newspapers is the 8 point type, leaded 2 points, which is, of course, the same as 10 point type so far as lines to column are concerned, and there is plenty of space abo below the line. The proper column width of any type may be given thus: Smaller than 514 point, not to exceed 10 em

(pica); 512 point, agate, not to exceed 14 ems; 7 point, minion, not to exceed 18 ems; 8 point, brevier, not to exceed 25 ems; 9 point, bourgeois, not to exceed 26 ems 10 point, long primer, any NUTLEY. N. J., June 19.

## South American Letter Press.

"Cigarettes and conversation, and ragtime dancing on ledgers," said Capt. Robert Quinton of the lightship Blunt's Reef, which recently completed a unique voyage of 15,000 miles from New of the lighted a unique voyage of 15.000 miles from New York to San Francisco, "constitute the chief reasons why the races of South America are behind those of North America in all important particulars. As in a minute, but first of all I will speak of the rag time dancing. In our business office in San Prancisco when the cierks wish to take a copy of a letter or any other business document, why, of course they take a copy in a proper and ordinary copying machine. But down in these South American countries when they wish to do that trick, why, the letter or other document is put between the carbon sheets in a big book, which is put on the floor, and hen the clerks do a dance upon the book to take the copy. Say, it is the funniest sight in the world to see all those clerks, every one of them with a cigarette in his lips, dancing upon the books."

#### Judge Sherman's Home Renamed. From the Boston Herald.

When Judge Sherman was renovating his beau tiful summer home, which is built directly on the rocks at Gloucester, he thought he would like to give it a name appropriate to the location wrote a letter to a friend and put "Founded on a-Rock" across the top to see how it would look on his stationery. The friend he wrote to happened to be a great

joker, and the Judge was astonished to receive a letter addressed to 'The Hon. Judge Sherman, Found dead on a rock, Gloucester, Mass.

#### In Kentucky. From the Princeton Leader.

Wanted, Rattlesnakes C. J. Lester will give exhibitions in every town between Princeton and Evansville and will pay 25 cents per pound for live rattlers. Will be at Morganfield about next Mon-

### Maximo Gomez.

Tis not for all your tourneys wild That linked your days with Fame: 'Tis not that sweet and undenled You kept the patriot's name—
This not for these, from shore to shore

Goes up the mourning cry; But that you lit one star the more In Freedom's storm swept sky JOHN JEROME ROONET.

### THE PARK SLEEPERS Respectable Men Who Seek Comfort on

the City's Lawns. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. A great many persons are under the impression that it is only the "poorer" classes, or the

that sleep in the parks at night can disprove this in one instance After the various spooning co ceased to be in evidence, I took up tion on a bench-and in More ie Park he authorities have a determina allow sleeping on the benches benches into seats with iron reof ween was no policeman in view-1 saw well dressed young men-yes, and m men, too-lying on the grass with their heads enveloped in newspapers. This caper, I found out afterward, was to keep off the toes. They slept there contented ; was there-somewhat over an ho

part of the park. Here were more of the resp sprawling on the grass, asleep. wondered where the hoboes out later. A man came up sitting down beside me, insist me his family history, and hi merely consisted of the fact that gone to England on a visit. To self for her loss, he had gone of was trying to get over it anomalous principle of carryin bottle of whiskey around with hi accepted. He wasn't, though, by any

I moved my position, and went

The hours passed by and I dozed the respectable of I awoke I found the respectable a entirely disappeared. It was dayligh by a sprawling hobo. An astruggled along by means of proached me, and sitting down sear, whispered in my ear. "We go nice now?" The idea struck go nice now?" The idea struck r I want and had a morning "night The impression left on my mind was that in this particular spot in Harlem there were more respectable people sleeping in the park than burns. Maybe here is another of those "accepted truthk" shattered!

New York, June 20. Monningside.

### QUEER THINGS MAN EATS. Earth, Seaweed, Birds' Nests, Turtles, Frogs, Snatts and Coal Amon? Them,

From the Lancet Complaint is often made that the average daily meal in the ordinary household is a monotonous round of mutton and beef. In the majority of instances this simple and compelled on the score of convenience and economy, although with a little more thought and trouble than are usually bestowed on this matter we are convinced that more variation could be contrived. The subject deserves greater attention than it has hitherto received and the results in all probability

In this connection it is interesting to consider some of the more or less odd materials which man has been led to choose for the purposes of food. Environment, of course, must be a factor in regard to this choice, and necessity also. It is hard to imagine that earth would be used for choice as food, and yet such has been the case in many countries during famine. The Laplanders mix earth with their bread, the Russian peasant uses a "rock flour," and the poorer classes in Hun-

a "rock flour," and the poorer classes in mingary are driven occasionally to eat an earth which contains but a triffing proportion of nourishing principles.

The use of seaweed as food is an example of the determining factors of both necessity and environment. It is not a little astonishing to find what a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best known example in this country is laver, which is a kind of stew made from a weed, an alea (Pornuba lagingta). The layer made which is a kind of stew made from a weed, an alga (Porpphra laciniata). The laver made on the Devonshire coast and to be found in some London shops is excellent. The set algae, indeed, prove on analysis to contain a considerable proportion of nitrogenous mater, and as they are usually tender they are digestible. There are also several sea mosses which are extremed for their esculent nonwhich are esteemed for their esculent prop

erties.

Agar-agar is another example of a seaweed vielding a nutrient ielly. It is supposed that the edible birds' nest so highly esteemed when prepared in the form of soup by the Chinese has its origin in the birds feeding upon agar-agar. On the other hand, it is soupposed is secreted from certain glands which are developed during the nest building season but which lose this function afterward. The viseid substance resembles the mucin or albumin excreted by the sublingual mucin or albumin excreted by the sublingual

The turtle may be regarded as an of food since it is the only example edible reptile, at least in this country. legs, again, are rarely eaten in this co though they are easily digested, possess delicate flavor, and have about the sar nutritive value as chicken. Neither is a snail esteemed as an article of food in the country, though in France it is partaken in large quantities and so good is it that has been called "the poor man's eyste. The edible snail, however, is a particulating and is generally collected in considerations. kind and is generally collect able numbers from the vineys of France. In Spain the spain in Paris a dish of selected snails is for the special use of the gournet. Of appear to be a strange article of instances are known in which child cats have been found consuming it negligible quantity. There is no ehowever, although coal contains a dance of one of the most important of food—i.e., carbon—that in this foin the least degree assimilated. ost excellent and appetizing Paris a dish of selected snai

### in the least degree assimilated

Facts in Our Railroad History. The first steam rallroad in operation in this Company in 1829, to carry coal from its mines to the canal for shipment to New York. 14 by 214 inches, were spiked, broad side down. to hemlock joists laid on cross ties ten feet apart The engine in its trial trip made ten miles an hour.

The Baltimore and Ohio was the first American oad to organize on an extensive system. Begun in 1828, it had in 1835 a track mileage of 115.

The first trains between New York and Phila-

delphia ran on the Camden and Amboy, which was begun in 1832 and completed in 1837, and is now part of the Pennsylvania Ratiroad system. The Pennsylvania was chartered in 1846. ruction was begun in the following year, and the road was opened in 1854. Trains to Chicago were first run over this road in 1858, a fact which lends added interest to the present triumph over dis-tance and time in the eighteen hour schedule be

tween New York and Chicago. The first Western State to possess a ratiroad was Michigan, in 1836. Hithots, Mississippi and Indiana followed in 1839, 1841 and 1842. in California began in 1856, and in the lans seven of our Western States followed. Arizona had no railroads prior to 1879, and Oklahoma gay

urage to the fron horse until 1886. In the ploneer days of ratiroading it was so times necessary for the conductor over the roofs of the cars to shout though one road adopted the expecahead of the locomotive a flat car loade on which a bouffre was kept burning a-On some early lines horses were trains on up grades, so that the cry g may be of earlier date than is suppose In 1898 Germany had 30,000 miles Great Britain, 21,000; France, 25,000; R and Austria-Hungary, 21,000. No had a mileage in five figures—cace States, with the modest figure of

### Regatta at the Zambest's Victoria Falls

20,000 more than all of Europe.

From the London D esia, will be held about five miles a StAn. Falls on Whitsun Monday, in a magboth to earsmen and enlookers promises to be a large attendant Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Johns bury, Bulawayo, Livingstone pected to compete. A challenge medals for the winning crew, has built boats, and prizes for pai sculls. There will be a four oared or to Rhodesian clubs only, and a local natives in dugouts, which the least interesting of the various

engine room. Will they do?"

From the Kansas City A man telephoned to the Coate ing asking the clerk, George Mo was employed there. Gardner, the cashler and timekeep the question. Gardner looked in "No," he replied, "no Pond here, b Rivers in the kitchen and Charle,